

INNOMINATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for acidity of the Stomach.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

For Heartburn and Headache.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best Milk Aperient for delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children, Infants, and invalids, regular Wards of the Poor, Dispensaries, &c., &c., London, and of Druggists and Stokeykeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong.

[317]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

ANNUAL SUPPLY OF

LAWN GRASS SEED,

AND

SWEET CORN.

FOR IMMEDIATE SOWING.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1887.

[314]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communication of editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and news of business "The Manager," and all individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be discontinued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE No. 12.

DEATH.

On Tuesday, the 27th March, at Norville Lodge, Sydenham Hill Road, LUCILLA STANLEY, the beloved wife of Edmund Sharp.

[317]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 30TH, 1888.

Our good result has evidently been attained in Victoria Gaol during the past year: that institution has been rendered rather less popular among the rascals of Kwangtung. This fact is mentioned by General Gordon, the Superintendent, in his annual report just published. The reduction of the rations, the free use of the crank—which Mr. MITCHELL-INNES, the Acting Superintendent, found the Chinese prisoners specially disliked—and the maintenance of sterner discipline, preventing the talking of sterners, the prisoners are so fond of, have conjointly created a good deal of disgust amongst the visitors to that formerly too hospitable lodging-house. This disgust indeed soon found expression in mutiny, which, knowing the dangerous temper of Chinese criminals, the Superintendent and Wardens had anticipated, and soon put down with a strong hand. The convicts found their combination met by determined men, who acted with equal vigour and promptitude, and a mutiny that might have resulted in bloodshed was nipped in the bud and such a salutary lesson read to the rioters in regard that the number of prisoners fell in a short time from 655 to 555. How unpalatable the new bill of fare and regulations for discipline are may be gathered from the complaint made by a prisoner in the Supreme Court on the 24th ult., when brought up before the Chief Justice for sentence for escaping from the chain-gang. This discontented individual informed his Lordship that he found the allowance of pork in the Gaol too small, that whereas formerly there were four allowances of beef soup per week, now there was none, that he only got 18 ounces of rice, that he could not do the hard labour, and, lastly, that there was a doctor in the Gaol. His objection to the latter arose no doubt from the impossibility of successfully shaming sicknes to a medical man. It is rather amusing to find a rogue who probably had to put up with conge water and a short allowance of the commonest rice when outside the Gaol grumbling at the small supply of pork and lamenting the disappearance of the beef soup inside the prison. The comparative luxury of the Gaol in former times rendered it quite a house of call by criminals down on their luck, but they preferred a term there to an unprofitable forage outside. If imprisonment is to be deterrent to the Chinese criminal, it must be rendered as irksome as possible. The discipline should be rigid, communication between prisoners as limited as the means of segregation will allow; while the rations should be plain and as scanty as will suffice to keep the convicts in bodily health. This seems to have been the aim of General Gordon and Mr. MITCHELL-INNES, and judging by the results it has been fairly well attained. It certainly is not the policy of this Government, by exceptional leniency and punishment, to tempt the criminal population of Kwangtung to make this Colony their resort, to the danger of the law-abiding population and the detriment of the taxpayers.

General GORDON and Mr. MITCHELL-INNES both call attention to the low rate of pay given to the warders in the Gaol. The coloured warders have been replaced by Europeans, and the change has been productive of good results, but the pay is so small that constant change takes place in the staff. We must confess that \$25 per month without rations—the rate paid to the lowest rank of officers—is not very extravagant for duties that cannot be considered pleasant and hours that extend from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. As General Gordon remarks, the scale of remuneration compares unfavourably with that of the Police, and the work is more monotonous and disagreeable, involving long confinement in a dreary building. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and this seems to be a case where the gathering dispersed earlier than usual.

little liberty would be not only just but judicious. It is desirable that the warders should be induced to continue in the service, and become thoroughly conversant with their duties, but, as the Superintendent points out, the subordinate officers, are constantly on the look-out for other employment, and we can blame them for it. A revision of the scale of remuneration is certainly very necessary, and the matter will, we hope, receive the early attention of the Government.

The question of prison accommodation is very briefly alluded to by the Superintendent. He says:—"I despair of establishing a really satisfactory deterrent and reformatory prison discipline until the separate system is introduced." Mr. MITCHELL-INNES remarks on this head:—"The want of accommodation makes itself severely felt in the Gaol. Isolation is very distasteful to the Chinese, but it can only be practised at present to a very limited extent, there being only 198 cells for an average of 607. The sleeping association is, I consider, specially objectionable." A new Gaol is obviously the only remedy for this unless the Government will consent to extend the present building. We have always opposed the provision of a new Gaol on the ground of expense, though we have admitted it to be a necessity of the future. Other public works have claimed priority, and, spite of several Secretaries of State, have fortunately received it. Meanwhile the steady increase in the value of land in the centre of the city is gradually solving the question of expense in regard to the new Gaol. If the Supreme Court and Land Office could be removed to the site of the Magistracy and Gaol—if, in short, these buildings could be collected together and part of the present Gaol made into a house of detention, the sale of the rest of the land and of the sites occupied by the present Supreme Court building and Land Office in Queen's Road ought to go far to cover the cost of all the new structures." A suitable site might be found for a new Gaol somewhere in or near Causeway Bay. There is no reason why the Gaol should be located in the centre of the town, and sites to the westward are scarce and valuable. The Land Commission, in their report, advocate the removal of the Gaol from its present site in the belief that the ground could be sold for residences at a substantial profit, and there is no doubt this is the case. But the cost would not be covered unless, as suggested, the Supreme Court and Land Offices are also moved. The present Court House is neither airy nor convenient, and it would be convenient to have it and the Magistracy under one roof. It is evident that the Chinese prisoners specially disliked—and the maintenance of sterner discipline, preventing the talking of sterners, the prisoners are so fond of, have conjointly created a good deal of disgust amongst the visitors to that formerly too hospitable lodging-house. This disgust indeed soon found expression in mutiny, which, knowing the dangerous temper of Chinese criminals, the Superintendent and Wardens had anticipated, and soon put down with a strong hand. The convicts found their combination met by determined men, who acted with equal vigour and promptitude, and a mutiny that might have resulted in bloodshed was nipped in the bud and such a salutary lesson read to the rioters in regard that the number of prisoners fell in a short time from 655 to 555. How unpalatable the new bill of fare and regulations for discipline are may be gathered from the complaint made by a prisoner in the Supreme Court on the 24th ult., when brought up before the Chief Justice for sentence for escaping from the chain-gang. This discontented individual informed his Lordship that he found the allowance of pork in the Gaol too small, that whereas formerly there were four allowances of beef soup per week, now there was none, that he only got 18 ounces of rice, that he could not do the hard labour, and, lastly, that there was a doctor in the Gaol. His objection to the latter arose no doubt from the impossibility of successfully shaming sicknes to a medical man. It is rather amusing to find a rogue who probably had to put up with conge water and a short allowance of the commonest rice when outside the Gaol grumbling at the small supply of pork and lamenting the disappearance of the beef soup inside the prison. The comparative luxury of the Gaol in former times rendered it quite a house of call by criminals down on their luck, but they preferred a term there to an unprofitable forage outside. If imprisonment is to be deterrent to the Chinese criminal, it must be rendered as irksome as possible. The discipline should be rigid, communication between prisoners as limited as the means of segregation will allow; while the rations should be plain and as scanty as will suffice to keep the convicts in bodily health. This seems to have been the aim of General Gordon and Mr. MITCHELL-INNES, and judging by the results it has been fairly well attained. It certainly is not the policy of this Government, by exceptional leniency and punishment, to tempt the criminal population of Kwangtung to make this Colony their resort, to the danger of the law-abiding population and the detriment of the taxpayers.

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The steamer *Peking*, so well known on the coast, has just been transferred to the German flag, and the other vessels of the company's fleet will shortly follow suit.

The weather during the past week has not been inspiring. The great heat has been chiefly confined to the afternoon, the external air for the most part being shrivelled in thickness; the water obscured by a scorching, shifting fog; while everything has been in a state of saturation and stickiness. Yesterday something like Egyptian darkness prevailed for the greater portion of the day, several thunderstorms serving only spasmodically to relieve the phenomenal gloom and obscurity. To-day, however, the sun has risen, and it is probable that other vessels will be seen to follow by past and present members of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

Upon the arrival of the river steamer *Hawke* yesterday afternoon from Canton, news was received that the Hongkong, Canton, and Seamen's Bank of China had gone down the river on the night of the 23rd instant. On enquiry being made it was found that the *Fotchow*, which is a night boat, left late on Wednesday night for Canton, the night being dark and foggy. When she arrived near Oliven Point, the scene of the *Wai-yeung* disaster, she went aground on the sand bank, in which position she remained until Friday morning, when she was freed by the tug *Forward*. The *Fotchow* was successful in getting off, and reached Canton on Saturday evening, having had to anchor twice, and the spot where she grounded being a sand bank. The *Porter*, which left Canton on Wednesday night, only arrived here after one o'clock yesterday afternoon, having had to anchor several times on account of fog, and there was therefore no morning boat to Canton yesterday.

The following rather funny note appears in the *China Medical Missionary Journal*:—A friend, recently returned from Peking, tells us that he saw a method of cure which may be new to some of our readers. In a temple outside of the city gates he found a large hall containing a number of trees, all some of which were of enormous height and girth. Over 70 specimens of wood growing in the Northern forests have been collected, many of them representing most valuable timber. The fire destroys everything, trees, jungle, parasitic creepers, and all kinds of orchidaceous plants.

Savages have to clear out of their ration wicker-shanties, skull-bags and all; the *Nia Set*, or house on poles raised on stilts, of the city gates is to be found a large hall of

the *Kit Kit* Sak, who acts as interpreter for the plaintiff in his conversation with Mr. Gordon, which was taken at the *Oliven Point*. The *Porter* was a witness who had shipped tea for the plaintiff was also called, and the case was then

closed. Some further evidence was then taken, and the case for the presentation closed.

By permission of his Lordship evidence was then called with a view of rebutting the allegation of fraud made by defendants. The evidence of *Kit Kit* Sak, who acted as interpreter for the plaintiff in his conversation with Mr. Gordon, which was taken at the *Oliven Point*, was introduced. His Lordship said it was not to be expected that the plaintiff had not made up his mind to bring his suit before the court, and the jury were not entitled to make up their minds before hearing the whole. Defendants had not made the claim by alibi of fraud, and the other side must be allowed to bring rebutting evidence. It was probable that if the jury had made up their minds they would not be influenced by further evidence or arguments, but it was difficult to tell what the plaintiff had not made up his mind to do. 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or otherwise giving notice in writing to the master of the ship. The boxes were marked "S" in a diamond, "Glass," "Singapore," "Apothecary wares." The defendant was fined and the case closed. It is not clear what "Apothecary wares" are. The boxes were marked "S" in a diamond, "Glass," "Singapore," "Apothecary wares." The defendant was fined and the case closed. It is not clear what "Apothecary wares" are. The boxes were marked "S" in a diamond, "Glass," "Singapore," "Apothecary wares." The defendant was fined and the case closed. It is not clear what "Apothecary wares" are. There are other cases mentioned in Stevens on Stowage, where convictions have been obtained for sending *argus farias* as "drugs" and *resinum* without describing them, but the Act under which they were decided is not mentioned nor before the Court. I will not go into them. At any rate, there has been no action commenced against the amount of damage sustained by reason of the explosion, judgment will be for the plaintiff Company for the amount claimed, and costs.

POLICE COURT.

29th March.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE.

ESCAPING FROM THE CHAIN GANG. Two Chinese convicts escaped from the chain gang on the 29th inst. Josephine Tread, assistant teacher in Victoria Gaol, said the first prisoner was sentenced in November last to five years' penal servitude and the second was sentenced in April last to five years' penal servitude. On the 29th inst. witness was in charge of the party near the Glass Factory, when he heard some one call out the alarm, and, running, and saw two Indian guard lie flat in the ditch on the hillside. He noticed the second defendant running away in the direction of the hillside. He gave chase and captured him.

Gundal Singh said he was on duty on the 29th inst. When he saw the convicts escape, he fired two shots after them, but missed him, and then giving chase captured him after about a mile's run.

The prisoners, who elected to reserve their defence, were committed for trial.

DISRESPECTFUL CONDUCT.

Joseph J. Spoorer was charged with being drunk and disorderly and pointing a loaded revolver at Mr. Castro and other persons.

Complainant, an employee of Messrs. Lang, Crawford & Co., said that on the previous evening he had been drinking, and pointed a loaded revolver at him. He brought hold of his hand and prevented him doing any mischief. Defendant was not sober at the time.

Defendant, who admitted the charge, was bound over in two sureties of \$50 each to be of good behaviour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion expressed by our Correspondents.]

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS AND CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

Dear Sir.—Amongst the audience eagerly listening to the trials given in yesterday's attempted rape and indecent assault case, I was sorry to notice a couple of well dressed European boys—St. Paul's College boys, as I was informed. They should have been in school, and how they had managed to escape the vigilance of their strict Master to enjoy this rare sport, is difficult to imagine.

Is there no court regulation to prevent young stars attending criminal trials, especially such unseemly ones? If there is not, the sooner it is created the better. This should be no possibility of making the Courts of Justice the means of corrupting the minds of the young. I remain, dear Sir, your faithfully,

FATHER.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1888.

HILL AND PLAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir.—You consider it an advantage that Europeans have been driven up the hill. Allow me to point out that in our own case as a type of many. Formerly I lived close to my office, was content, and required only two hours to get home. Now I have been "kicked up" since by the way, have been allowed to gather a very great deal too much power, let a line begin on the Praha, run up Pottinger-street to Stanley-street up a small portion of D'Aguilar and along the few yards of Wellington to Wyndham street, thence to the Murray Wharf. There are very few Chinese houses within that line. It can be done now, and the longer delay and it will be difficult if not impossible. Then

WHERE SHALL WE BE?

Hongkong, 29th March, 1888.

An Important Discovery is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and premature death. The discovery was made in 1878 by a doctor in Mexico, who, in his efforts to cure a man of old Mexico, it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. We learn that the Rev. Joseph Holmes, Birsley Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY, 29th March.

UPON.

Questions are—

New Malwa \$50 per picul, also, of [2] cotton

Older and Malwa \$50 per picul, also, of [3 to 2] cotton

Pata (Now) \$475 to \$490 per chet.

Bamboo (Now) 477 to \$490

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—

Telegraphic Transfer 30

Bank Bills, on demand 304

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 304

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 304

Credits, at 4 months' sight 304

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 304

On PARIS—

Telegraphic Transfer 30

Credit, at 4 months' sight 304

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 304

Credits, at 4 months' sight 304

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 304

On NEW YORK—

Telegraphic Transfer 220

Bank, demand 220

On PORT DARWIN—

Telegraphic Transfer 220

Bank, demand 220

On SPANISH—

Bank, at sight 52

Private, 30 days' sight 52

SHAPES.

Quotations are—

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—133 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$274 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Share—\$68 per share.

North China Insurance—The 200 per share.

Yankee Insurance Association—The 108 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$185 per share, sellers.

On Tai Ping Insurance Company, Limited—The 14 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—\$75 per share, or div.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Share—\$10 per share, ex div.

China Fire and Marine Company's Share—\$75 per share, ex div.

Strait Marine Insurance Company, Limited—\$29 nom. sellers.

Steve's Fire Insurance Company, Limited—\$125 ex div.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Share—\$80 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$104 per cent. prem. Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—15 per cent discount. China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—\$55 per share. Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—\$50 per share. Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$125 per share. Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$150 per share, sellers. China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$153 per share, sellers. Luederitz Mining Company, Limited—\$360 per share, buyers. Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$60 per share, ex div.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$50 per share.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—75 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited—\$20 per share, or div.

Singapore Insurance Company, Limited—\$21 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—B—5 per cent. premium, nom.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—8 per cent. premium, nom.

Chinese Imperial Loan, 1884 E—9 per cent. premium, nom.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Fawcett & Co. & others.)

March 28th.

Barometer—8.100

Barometer—8.090

Thermometer—8.000

